

NATIONAL ARCHIVES GIFT FUND

PURPOSE OF THE APPROPRIATION

Until the National Archives and Records Service (NARS) became an independent agency on April 1, 1985, this fund administered incoming grants and donations, and made expenditures for various programs including Presidential Libraries and archival activities.

AUTHORIZATION OF THE PROGRAM

The fund was created by the National Archives Trust Fund Board Act approved July 9, 1941 (55 Stat. 581), codified as 44 U.S.C. 2305.

HISTORY OF THE PROGRAM

The National Archives Trust Fund Act of 1941 established a trust fund and a Board to administer the fund. The fund as initially established was not a revolving fund and could not receive reimbursements. Through FY 1948 the cost of reproduction services provided by the Archives for the public was funded by direct appropriations from the Congress. Fees collected for the reproduction services were deposited into the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury and could not be used again. The basic Act was amended in June 25, 1948, providing that fees for reproductions furnished by the Archivist would be paid into, administered, and expended as a part of the Trust Fund. With this revision, two separate funds were created - the NARS Gift Fund and the NARS Trust Fund.

On October 8, 1952, a request was made to the Treasury Department to discontinue certain receipt and appropriation accounts used in connection with these funds, and to assign trust revolving funds instead. The Treasury Department agreed, except that the National Archives Gift Fund did not meet the requirements of General Regulations No. 84 for a revolving fund. Therefore, the National Archives Trust Fund was permitted to operate and report on a revolving fund basis, while the National Archives Gift Fund operated under trust appropriation and trust receipt accounts.

The Gift Fund was financed by a permanent, indefinite appropriation consisting of gifts, donations, and interest earned on securities. The budgetary resources of the fund were composed of the appropriation and unobligated balances available at the start of the fiscal year. There were no offsetting collections to finance the fund's activities, since it was not a revolving fund under the 1952 Treasury decision.

The Gift Fund was administered by a Board of Trustees which consisted of the Archivist of the United States, Chairman, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Chairman of the National Endowment of the Humanities. The Board accepted, received, held, and administered gifts or bequests of money, securities, or other personal property for the benefit of the national archival and records activities administered by GSA in accordance with terms of the donor.

During 1949, two bequests of money accepted by the Board from the Rockefeller Foundation became the capital of the Gift Fund. One of the grants, for \$10,000, was to be used as a revolving fund that would be restricted to financing the furnishing of positive copies of microfilm publications. The other grant of \$9,954 was made to produce basic stocks of negative microfilm publications.

Major gifts have included a \$2 million grant from the Ford Foundation in 1964, a \$200,000 gift from the Ford Motor Company and a \$150,000 Ford Foundation grant. In 1976 a \$156,000 grant was received from the Mellon Foundation along with grants from the Eleanor Roosevelt Institute and a \$25,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. A \$165,000 gift was received from the Mellon Foundation in 1979, and additional gifts of \$425,000 and \$156,000 were provided in 1980 and 1981 respectively. In 1982, a gift of \$300,000 was received from the Rockefeller Foundation. In FY 1983, donations of \$281,203 were received by the fund, the largest being \$100,000 received from the Ford Foundation for projects in Women's History and the Afro-American Editing Consortium; \$77,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation for the Women's Historical Consortium; and \$30,000 from the Mellon Foundation for Editing Institutes.

Unrestricted gifts were used for various activities that promoted an awareness and use of the holdings of the National Archives and Presidential Libraries, including institutes in genealogical research and archival science, and annual conferences and symposia.

On April 1, 1985, the Gift Fund, along with all other NARS accounts, was transferred to the newly-created National Archives and Records Administration, pursuant to Pub. L. 98-497.

APPROPRIATIONS, OBLIGATIONS, AND OUTLAYS (In Thousands of Dollars)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Appropriations (Permanent)</u>	<u>Obligations</u>	<u>Outlays</u>
1950	\$ 10	\$ 5	\$ 15
1951	18	9	5
1952	24	21	24
1953	18	26	27
1954	29	21	13
1955	37	19	54
1956	24	21	22
1957	50	36	31
1958	66	34	32
1959	67	55	57
1960	69	66	60
1961	59	96	101
1962	64	76	76
1963	259	99	98

1964	25	78	71
1965	2,203	179	147
1966	192	268	284
1967	140	275	283
1968	214	294	294
1969	327	406	406
1970	135	461	309
1971	116	319	469
1972	148	410	409
1973	152	408	408
1974	128	306	301
1975	528	694	737
1976	200	296	427
TQ	42	68	-163
1977	271	153	154
1978	160	252	247
1979	110	192	60
1980	75	368	-218
1981	94	283	54
1982	35	459	246
1983	13	341	103
1984	1,352	525	396
1985	(Not available: NARS independence)		

EMPLOYMENT

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Average Employment</u>	<u>Average GS Grade</u>	<u>Average GS Salary</u>
1952	1	1	3.0	\$2,950
1953	2	2	3.5	3,263
1954	2	2	3.5	3,423
1955	3	3	3.3	3,292
1956	3	3	3.0	3,458
1957	5	4	3.0	3,566
1958	6	4	3.0	3,600
1959	9	8	4.5	4,287
1960	11	9	4.8	4,466

EMPLOYMENT (Continued)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Permanent Positions</u>	<u>Average Employment</u>	<u>Average GS Grade</u>	<u>Average GS Salary</u>
1961	4	3	9.3	7,308
1962	3	3	11.5	8,268
1963	3	3	9.0	7,426
1964	11	8	8.1	7,632
1965	16	12	7.7	7,513
1966	22	23	7.7	7,450
1967	21	22	7.7	7,947
1968	18	18	7.4	7,924
1969	7	11	9.3	10,183
1970	4	3	8.8	10,792
1971	1	2	13.0	17,761
1972	7	7	6.4	9,765
1973	7	5	8.3	11,377
1974	1	1	7.0	10,519
1975	1	-	11.0	15,481

No employment was financed by this account after fiscal year 1975.